



Back to the roots family trip

Raszewski, Radzyner, Raber, Ejlenberg

Program

August 25th-28th 2019

Warsaw - Łódź
Poland

There are two gifts parents give their children; one is roots, the other is wings.

TRIUMPH OVER EVIL

The 75th Commemoration of the liquidation of the Ghetto Lodz reminds us of our dear family members who did not survive the Shoa.

Our families who are attending this occasion are children of survivors.

From ashes, the survivors reconstructed a new life, established new families, and built it out to a success story.

A generation of heroes.

We remember and pay tribute and take the opportunity to refresh our shared heritage.

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Program Back to the Roots trip Warsaw - Lodz 25.08-28.08.2019

25/08/2019	Warsaw
Sunday	Individual arrival to Leonardo Hotel . Rooms ready from 15.00
	Leonardo Royal Hotel Warsaw ul. Grzybowska 45 00-844 Warszawa www.leonardo-hotels.com Tel. 0048 22 278 88 88
18.30	meeting point: reception hotel
18.45	5 min walk from the hotel to Folk Gospoda restaurant Walicow street 13 1st floor- call intercom
19.00	welcome drinks, distribution of welcome kit, program and badges
20.00	dinner, introduction round and live music
after dinner	we walk back
26/08/2019	Warsaw tour and in the afternoon transfer to- Lodz
Monday	
from 7.00	breakfast in the hotel restaurant buffet
08.15	check out from the hotel, handing over the keys, each participant pays personally for all private reservations and hotel service / drinks from the fridge, not included in the package.
08.30	loading of luggage to the coach in the presence of guests .
08.40	meeting with our English guide at the hotel reception. Distribution of audio tour system for each participant
09.00	visiting Jewish Warsaw by bus we will cover all the relevant points of interest
11.00	Jewish Historical Institute Ringelblum tour with JHI guide special program
12.30	appr lunch, (lunchboxes will be provided)
14.30	end of guided tour
15.00	transfer by coach to Łódź = about 150 km. Journey time approx. 2.5-3 hours.
17.30	appr expected arrival
	NOVOTEL ŁÓDŹ CENTRUM Hotel Al. Piłsudskiego 11 A, 90-368 ŁÓDŹ www.novotel.com accorhotels.com Tel. 0048 42 254 39 00
19.00	transfer by coach from the hotel to Jewish Community Pomorska 18, Lodz
19.30	dinner
	A yiddish word by Gerry Eilenberg other speakers welcome
22.30	appr transfer back by bus to hotel
27/08/2019	ŁÓDŹ
Tuesday	
07.30	breakfast in the Novotel restaurant buffet.
08.15	transfer by coach to the Mark Edelman Center
09.00	Private Family Commemoration and Celebration
	Program to follow
11.00	Coffee and cake
11.15	English guide arrive
11.30	The cemetery in Łódź visit Ejlenberg and Radzyner graves
	Our researchers Petje and Hubert will assist
13.00	lunch (lunch boxes will be provided)
13.30	Tour by bus of Lodz (ancestral addresses), Lodz ghetto, Baluty and Radegast station
16.30	end of the visit Łódź refreshment stop in Novotel
17.30	departure for Marek Edelman Center
18.00	Screening of the film "Leaving Rischard".
19.30	transfer by bus to Novotel for dinner
20.00	dinner at the Novotel in private room
22.30	back to the bar for afterthoughts and farewell
28/08/2019	Łódź Brzeziny for "Raszewki Back to the Roots Fans"
07.00	buffet breakfast in the hotel restaurant.
	check out hotel until 12.00 (for those on the Brzeziny tour check out earlier and check luggage to cloak room)
08.00	optional trip to Brzeziny based on pre booking 18 seats available in bus)
	transportation costs by private bus, probably Euro 20,- pp
10.30	return to Marek Edelman Center for tree planting program
11.00	official program of Municipality, planting of Survivor trees and handing over certificates by the Mayor of Lodz
	Personal Registration required https://www.centrumdialogu.com/en/registration-for-the-commemoration
12.00	bus back to the hotel
	End of program

PARTICIPANTS "BACK TO THE ROOTS" FAMILY TRIP

1	Neuhaus	Micha	Felien			Israel	michafelien@me.com
2	Unterschlag Markuszower Saleh	Daphne Debbie Dionne				Israel Netherlands Belgium	daphsem@gmail.com debjig@hotmail.com dionnesaleh@gmail.com
3	Eilenberg Eilenberg	Nathan Gerry	Anna			Sweden	n.eilenberg48@gmail.com gerry@eilenberg.se
4	Wemrin Eilenberg Eilenberg	Frederik Morgan	Nina Mathilde	Ella Clara	Leah Simon	Sweden Sweden	nina@wemrin.com morganeilenberg@gmail.com
5	Eilenberg-Winberg Eilenberg-Lahav	Rami Baruch	Dina Irith			Israel Israel	dina.winberg@gmail.com baruchl53@gmail.com
6	Bohman Dorfman	Leah Autumn Kimberly				USA USA	caperplus6@gmail.com autumndayz_2000@yahoo.com
7	Cyglar Radzyner Radzyner Radzyner	Sylvia Alex Joana	Mira Mizrahi			Switzerland Austria / Israel Austria	frenchforbusiness@bluewin.ch alex.radzyner@gmail.com miramizz@gmail.com jradzyner@gmail.com
8	Schwarzman Schwarzman Farah Wajnman Wajnman	Simon Isabelle Simone Solange	Izabel Marquez			Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil	simon@schwarzman.org.br farahisabel@gmail.com simonewajnman@gmail.com solwajnman@gmail.com
9	Raszewski Novak Raszewski	Abi Ari				Israel USA	arashevskill@gmail.com AriSpencerNovak@gmail.com
10	Ejlenberg	Sander	Sasha	Max	Ava	Lev Netherlands	sander@ejlenberg.com sashagoldstein@hotmail.com
11	Raber Lobatto	Betsalel Daniel	Yaela Naomi	Yasmin	Zoe	New Zealand USA	yaela@the-ceohm.com daniel.lobatto@pwc.com Naomilobatto@me.com Ylobatto@icloud.com
12	Ejlenberg	Mark	Vera			Israel	ejlenberg@me.com vera@ejlenberg@me.com

Candle remembrance ceremony

For this ceremony we will call upon you per group (see the numbers above) and ask you to join us on stage to light a candle for your deceased loved ones. You are invited to recite their names out loud and add either one of the following sentences, or use words of your own liking:

- Forever in our thoughts
- May you rest in peace
- Thinking of you always
- With love and fond memories

OUR FAMILIES' ADDRESSES IN LODZ BEFORE AND DURING THE WAR

ul. Rewolucji 20

Nathan Nusen Fiszel Radzyner with his first and second wife and 14 children including Izak Radzyner (grandfather and father of Salla) – the street used to be called Południowa 20

Kilńskiego 49

Rav Nethanel Nesanel Radzyner, Abram Radzyner, Moe Radzyner with his two sons Niutek and Harry Radzyner

Matejki 7

Children of Nathan Nusen Fiszel Radzyner:
Netanel Sana Radzyner with his wife and 6 children
Sura Wajkselisz with her husband and 5 children
Nesanel Guzowski

ul. Próchnika 14

David Luzer Ejlenberg and family, father of Symcha Binem – the street used to be called Pomorska 6

Ul. Uniwersytecka 16

Fajga Rojsa Kon and Itta Getstajn (mother and grandmother of Salla and her uncles with their families) the street used to be called Trebacka 16

Streets in Lodz Ghetto:

ul. Zgierska 3/5

Majlech Radzyner, Jutka, Kuba, Chaskiel, Liba, Rywka, Adela
Abram, Bajla, Nesanel, Rywka, Jozef Chaim, Aron Szlama
The street used to be called Hohensteiner 3/5

ul. Organizacji WiN 38/40

Moe Radzyner and his family – the street used to be called Matrosen 39/1

ul. Wojska Polskiego 16

Fajga Rojsa Kon and Itta Getstajn (mother and grandmother of Salla and her uncles with their families) – the street used to be called Trebacka 16

Stary Rynek

father Avraham Moshe Ejlenberg with the whole family of 16 people, incl Tola and Pola – the street used to be called Altmarkt 7 Flat 1

אל מלא רחמים

אל מלא רחמים שוכן במרומים, המצא מנוחה נכונה על כנפי השכינה, במעלות קדושים וטהורים כזוהר הרקיע מזהירים את כל הנשמות של ששת מיליוני היהודים ועימם יקירינו בני ובנות משפחותינו לבית רדזינר, אילנברג, רשבסקי, חללי השואה באירופה, שנהרגו, שנשחטו, שנשרפו ושנספו על קדוש השם, בידי המרצחים הגרמנים הנאצים ועוזריהם משאר העמים. לכן בעל הרחמים יסתירם בסתר כנפיו לעולמים, ויצרור בצרור החיים את נשמותיהם, ה' הוא נחלתם, בגן עדן תהא מנוחתם, ויעמדו לגורלם לקץ הימין, ונאמר אמן.

God, full of mercy, who dwells in the heights, provide a sure rest upon the Divine Presence's wings, within the range of the holy and the pure, whose shining resemble the sky's, all the souls of the six million Jews, including our dear family members, from the *Radzyner, Ejlenberg and Raszewski families*, victims of the European Holocaust, who were murdered, slaughtered, burnt and exterminated for the sanctification of the Name, by the German Nazi assassins and their helpers from the rest of the peoples. Therefore, the Master of Mercy will protect them forever, from behind the hiding of his wings, and will tie their souls with the rope of life. The Everlasting is their heritage, the Garden of Eden shall be their resting room, and they shall rest peacefully upon their lying place, they will stand for their fate in the end of days, and let us say: Amen

ועל זה מודים אנחנו לך

Thank You

אנו, 46 הצאצאים של שורדי התפת לבית רדזינר, אילנברג ורשבסקי, מאחדים כאן, בלודז', ב-27 באוגוסט, בדיוק 75 שנה לאחר חסול הגטו. אנו חולקים כבוד להורינו, שכל אחד ואחת בדרך הצליחו לשרד את לודז' ואת תוצאות התקופה האימה והקים דור חדש ומשגשג המיצג כלו על ידכם, הנוכחים כאן. ועל זה מודים אנחנו לך

We, 46 descendants of the survivors of our decimated *Radzyner, Ejlenberg, Raszewski families* are united here in Lodz on August 27th, exactly 75 years after the liquidation of ghetto Lodz.

We pay a tribute to our parents, who each in his/her own way managed to survive Lodz and its horrible aftermath and established a new flourishing generation represented by those present today.

For this we say Thank You.

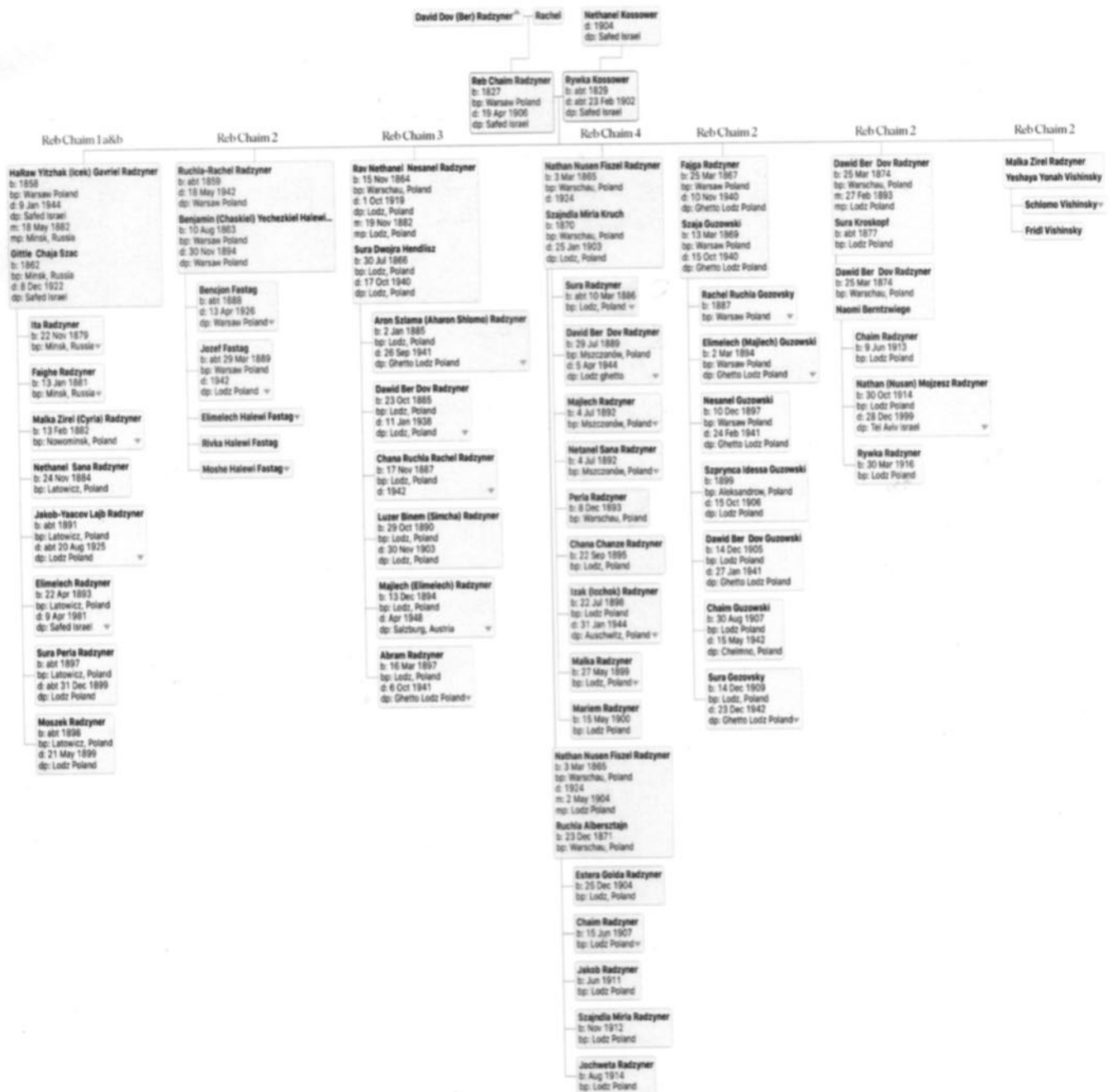
PROGRAM FOR CEREMONY AT THE MAREK EDELMAN DIALOGUE CENTRE

08.45	arrival of guests in auditorium
09.00	Opening video Shema Yisrael Video by Ya'acow Schwekey
09.15	opening Mark Ejlenberg opening Joanna Podolska
09.25	Yasmin Lobatto Hatikva children sing accompanied by Tesesa Wrońska musical intermezzo Tesesa Wrońska and Henryk Rajfer
9.50	videoclip the Holy Hunchback by Aaron Razel, about Rebbe Kalonymus Kalman Shapira, the Rebbe from Piaseczno
9.55	Alex Radzyner
10.05	musical intermezzo Tesesa Wrońska and Henryk Rajfer
10.15	Joanna Radzyner incl 2 poems
10.25	musical intermezzo Tesesa Wrońska and Henryk Rajfer
10.35	candle ceremony with musical background Avi Raszewski recites Yizkor El Male Rachamim and Thank You we sing together group picture
10.50	books presentation to grand children
11.00	Closing

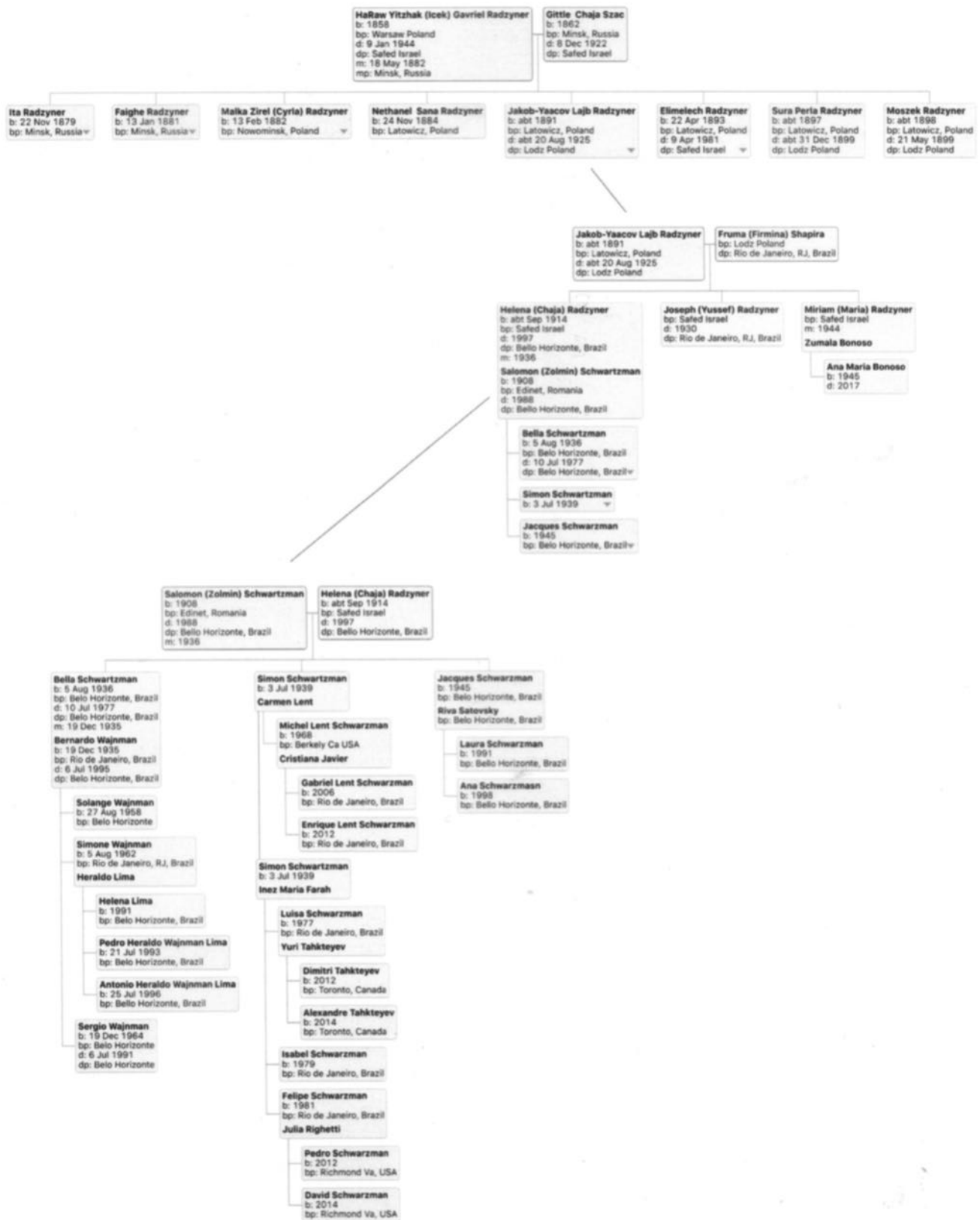
יִזְכוֹר אֱלֹהִים נִשְׁמַת סָבִי וְסַבְתִּי, דּוֹדֵי וְדוֹדוֹתִי, אַחֵי וְאַחֵיותִי, בֵּין מֵצֵד אָבִי וּבֵין מֵצֵד אִמִּי שֶׁהָלְכוּ לְעוֹלָמָם
בְּעִבּוֹר שְׁאֵתוֹ בְּלִי גֵדֶר צְדָקָה בְּעֵדָם. בְּשֹׁכֵר זֶה תִּהְיֶינָה נַפְשׁוֹתֵיהֶם צְרוּרוֹת בְּצִוּוֹר הַחַיִּים, עִם נִשְׁמוֹת אַבְרָהָם
יִצְחָק וְיַעֲקֹב שָׁרָה רִבְקָה רַחֵל וְלֵאָה וְעִם שְׁאֵר צַדִּיקִים וְצַדִּיקָנוֹת שֶׁבָּגְנוּ עִדּוֹ, וְנֹאמַר אָמֵן

יִתְגַּדֵּל וְיִתְקַדֵּשׁ שְׁמִיָּה רַבָּא. [אָמֵן] בְּעֶלְמָא דִּי בְּרָא, כִּרְעוּתָהּ. וְיִמְלִיד מַלְכוּתָהּ, וְיִצְמַח
פְּרָקְנָהּ, וְיִקְרַב מְשִׁיחָהּ [אָמֵן] בְּחַיִּיכוֹן וּבְיוֹמֵיכוֹן וּבְחַיֵּי דְכָל-בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל, בְּעֶגְלָא וּבְזֶמֶן קָרִיב, וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן [אָמֵן]
יְהֵא שְׁמִיָּה רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ, לְעָלְמָא עָלְמִיָּא יְהֵא שְׁמִיָּה רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ, לְעָלְמָא עָלְמִיָּא יְהֵא שְׁמִיָּה רַבָּא מְבָרַךְ וְיִשְׁתַּבַּח
וְיִתְפָּאֵר וְיִתְרַומֵּם וְיִתְנַשֵּׂא וְיִתְהַדָּר וְיִתְעַלֶּה וְיִתְהַלָּל, שְׁמָה דְקֻדְשָׁא בְּרִיד הוּא. [אָמֵן]
לְעָלְמָא מִן-כָּל-בְּרַכְתָּא, שִׁירְתָּא, תְּשַׁבַּחְתָּא וְנִחְמַתָּא דְאִמְרוּ בְּעֶלְמָא, וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן. [אָמֵן]
יְהֵא שְׁלָמָא רַבָּא מִן שְׁמִיָּא, לָנוּ וּלְכָל-עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן. [אָמֵן]
עֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם בְּמִרוֹמָיו, הוּא יַעֲשֵׂה שְׁלוֹם עָלֵינוּ, וְעַל כָּל-עַמּוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְאָמְרוּ אָמֵן. [אָמֵן]

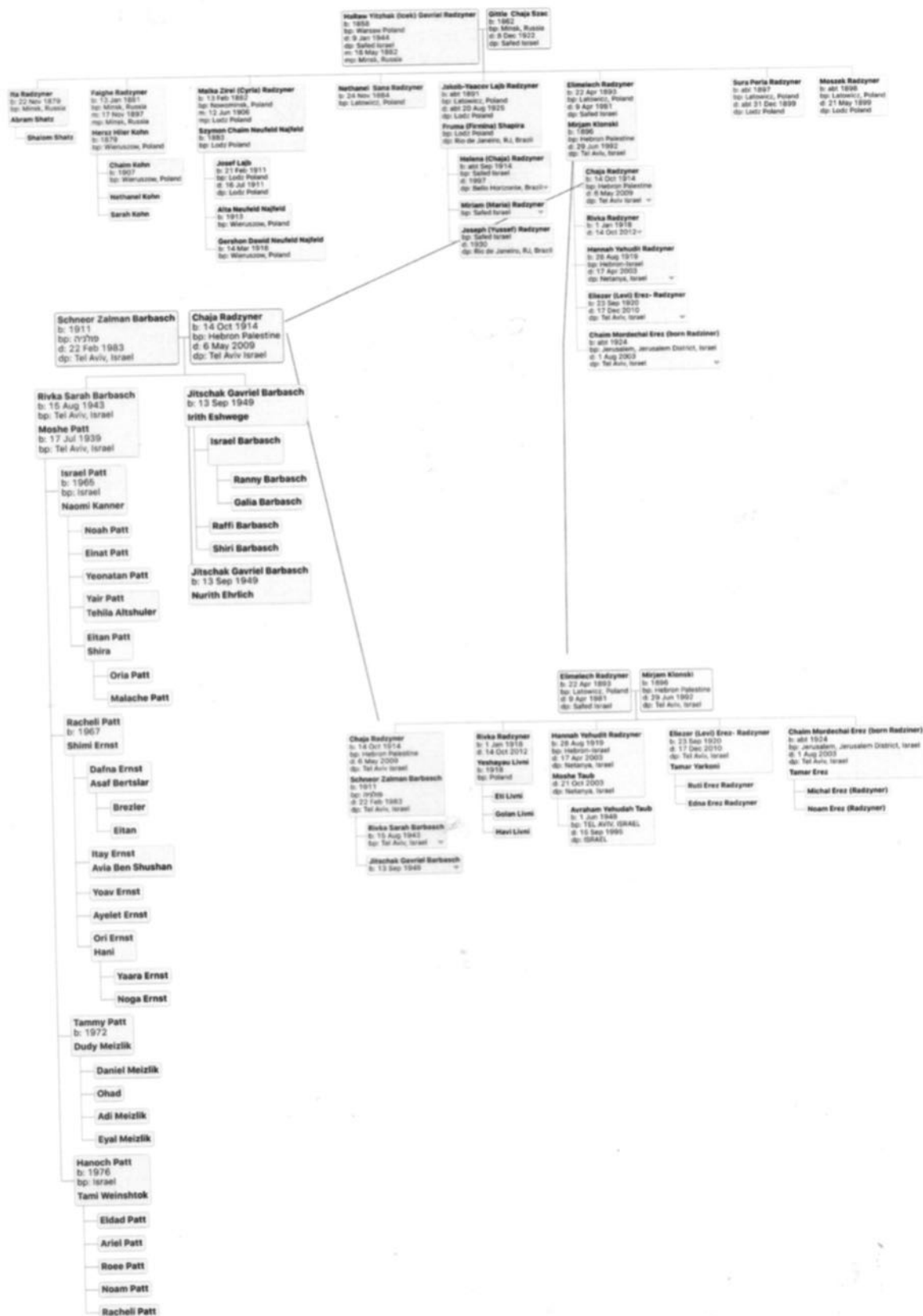
REB CHAIM AND HIS CHILDREN



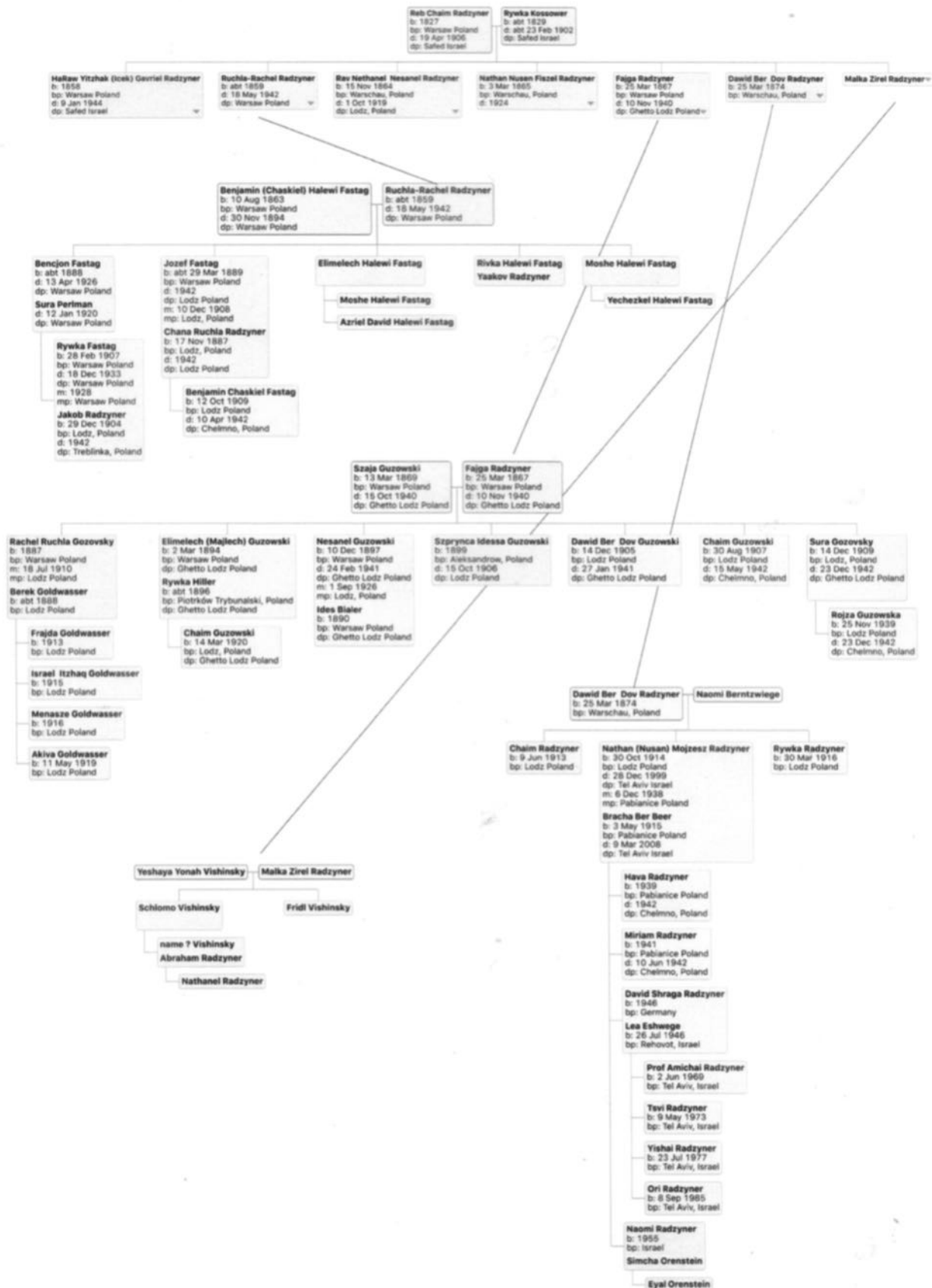
REB CHAIM 1st DESCENDANTS JAKOB LAJB RADZYNER - THE SCHWARTZMAN FAMILY



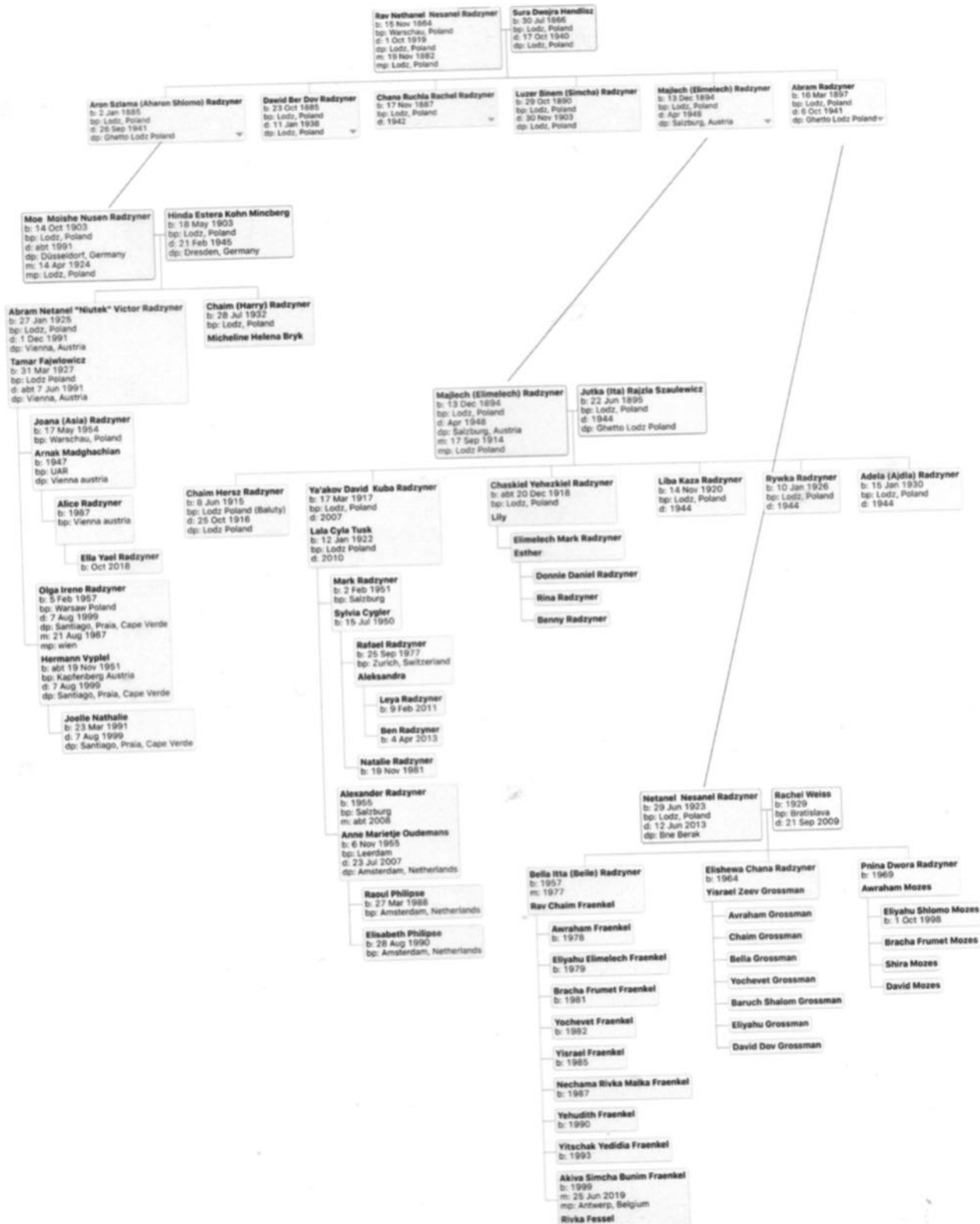
REB CHAIM 1b: DESCENDANTS ELIMELECH RADZYNER - THE PATT - BARBASCHANDEREZ FAMILIES



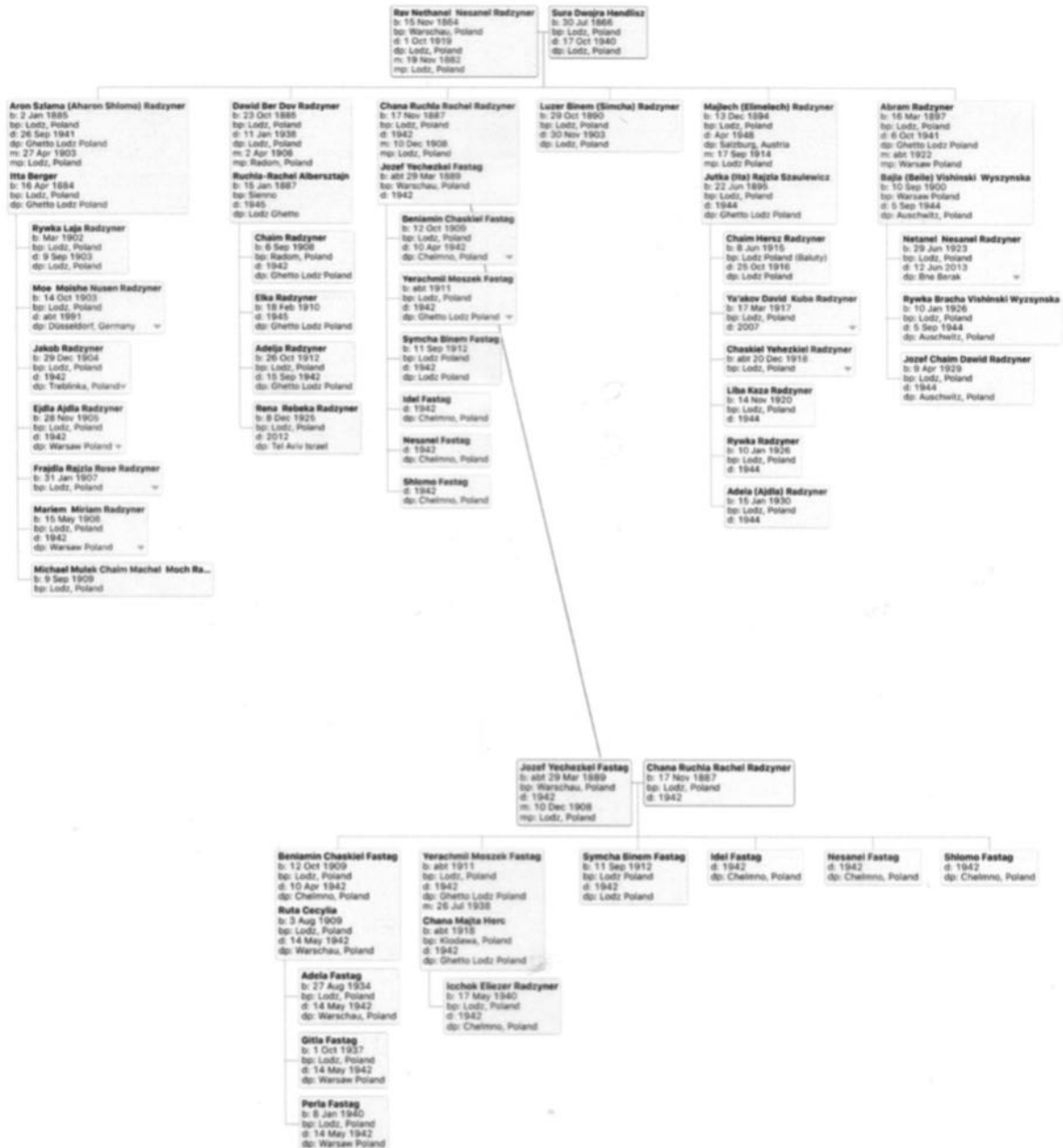
Reb Chaim 2: DESCENDANTS REB CHAIM RUCHLA-FAIGA-DAWID BER DOV AND MALKA RADZYNER



REB CHAIM 3c: DESCENDANTS RAV NETHANEL NESANEL RADZYNER



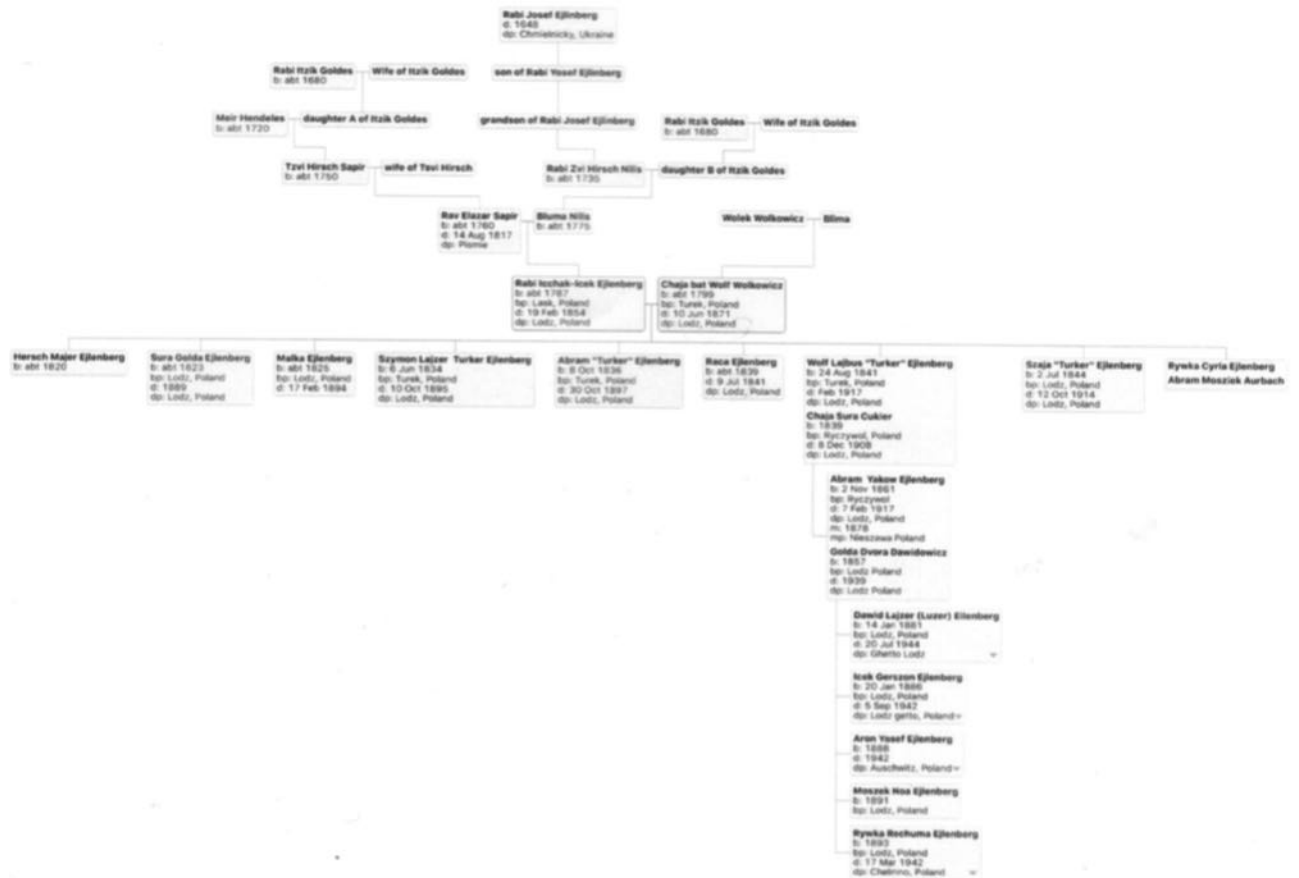
REB CHAIM 3b: DESCENDANTS RAV NETHANIEL NESANEL RADZYNER - FASTAG FAMILY



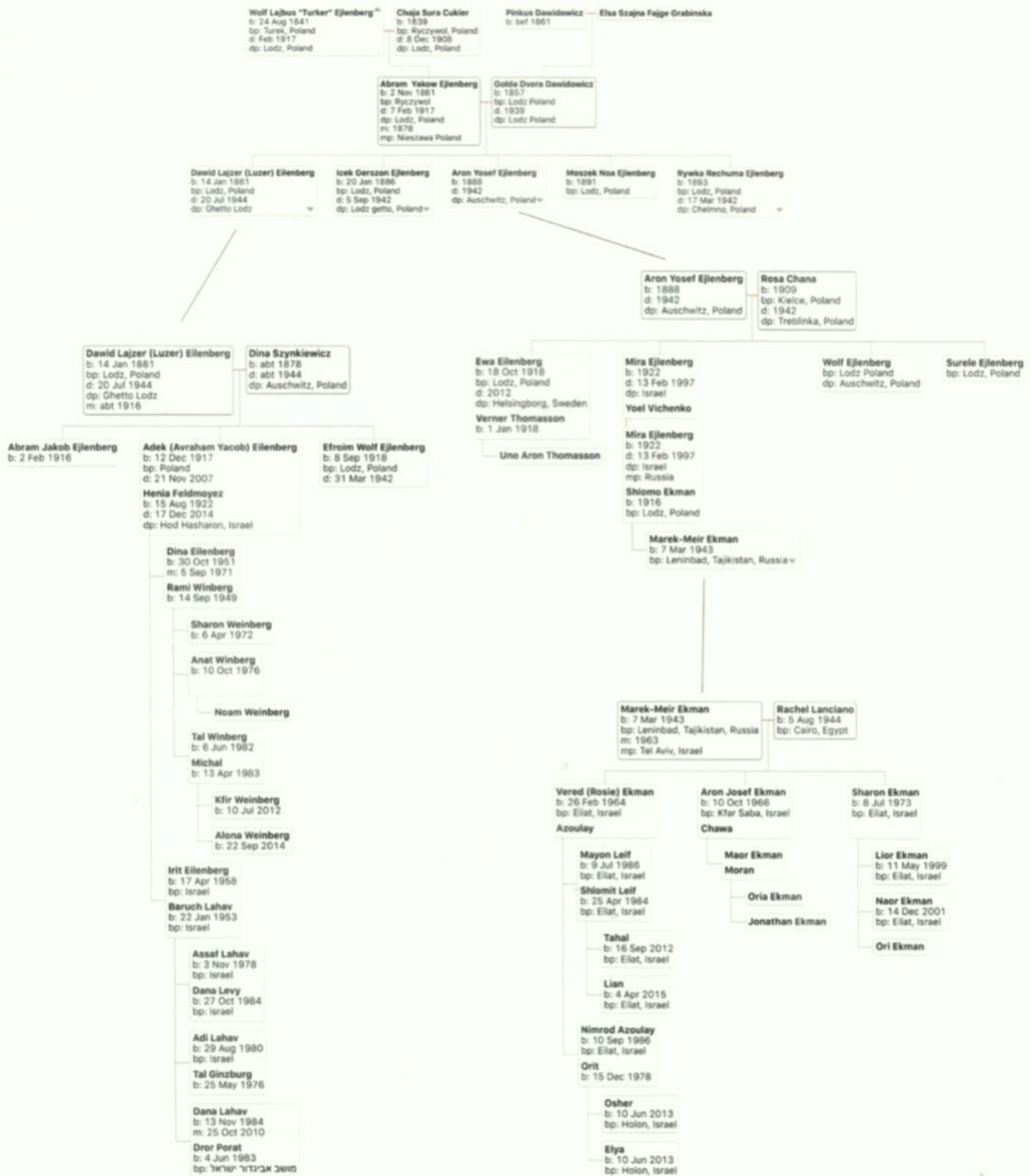
REB CHAIM 4: DESCENDANTS NATHAN NUSEN FISZEL RADZYNER



DESCENDANTS OF RABBI JOZEF EJLINBERG



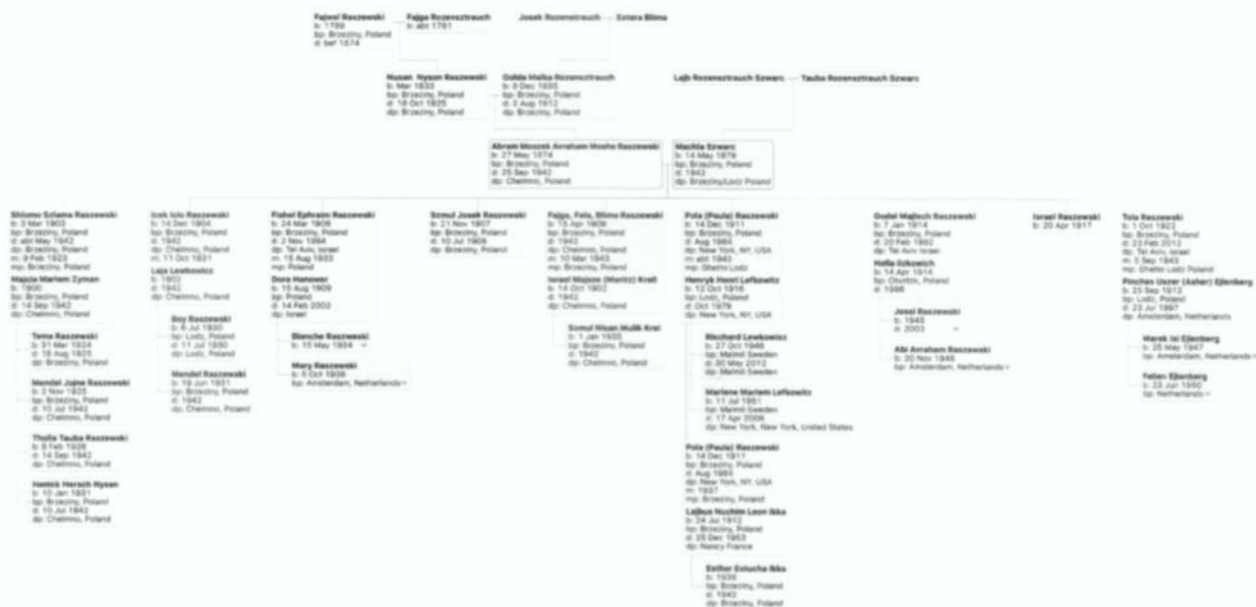
DESCENDANTS OF ABRAM YAKOW EJENBERG: DAWID LAJZER & ARON YOSEF



DESCENDANT OF ABRAM YAKOW EILENBERG: ICEK GERSZON



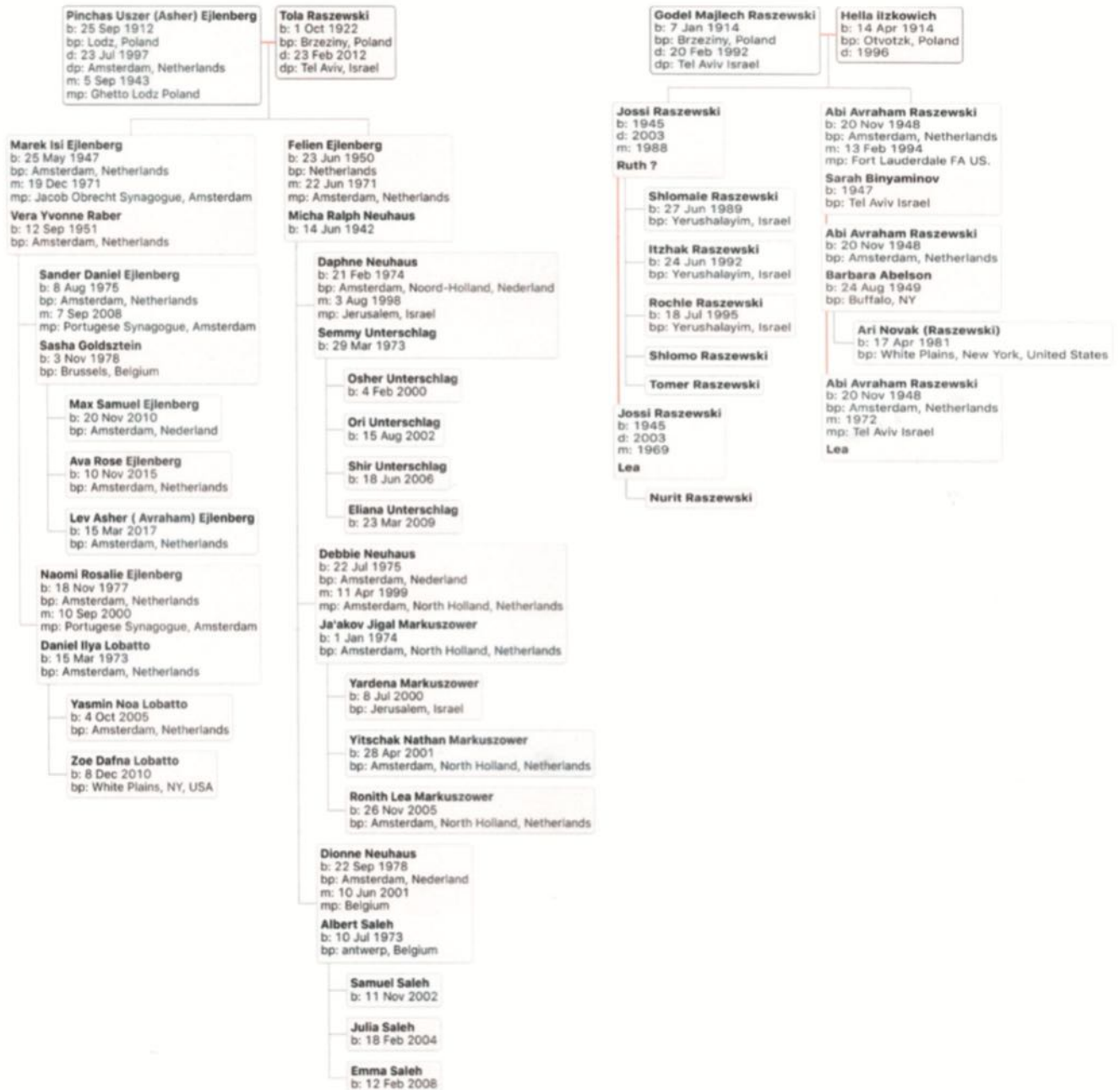
DESCENDANTS OF FAJWEL RASZEWSKI



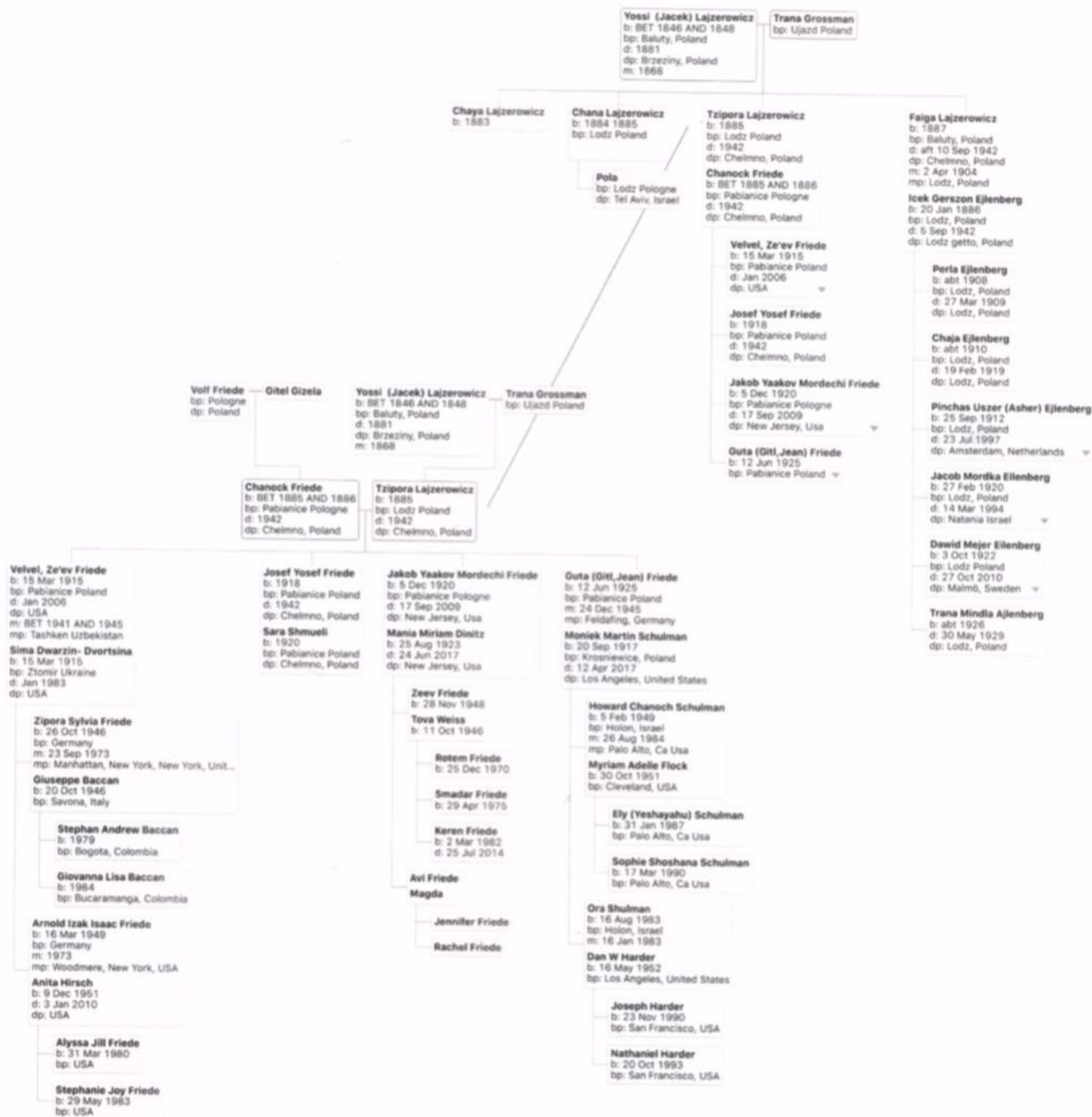
DESCENDANTS OF FISHEL RASZEWSKI



DESCENDANTS OF TOLA AND GODEL RASZEWSKI



DESCENDANTS OF TZIPORA LAJZEROWICZ: FRIEDE AND SCHULMAN FAMILIES



On Wednesday August 28th ,2019 the Municipality of Lodz has scheduled a ceremony of granting memory trees in the Survivors' Park at the Marek Edelman Center in Lodz at 11 a.m.

Certificates will be issued for the following **Radzyner** family members, all survivors of the Lodz Ghetto:

1. Itta Berger, Moe Moishe Nusen Radyner, Michael Mulek Radzyner
2. Niutek Radzyner and Tamar Fajwlowicz
3. Chaim (Harry) Radzyner
4. Maylech Elimelech Radzyner and Chaskiel Yehezkiel Radzyner
5. Ya'akov David Kuba Radzyner and Lala Cyla Tusk
6. Adelja (Ella) Radzyner and Rena Radzyner
7. Netanel Nesanel (Sanne) Radzyner

Biographies:

1. Itta Radzyner-Berger, born on April 16, 1884, in Lodz was the wife of Aharon Shlomoh Radzyner. She came from a wealthy family in Lodz. The Berger's business was among other things, general supplier to the huge Geyer company. Itta, mother to Moe and Mulek Radzyner and their sister Rose Ruzia Duda Radzyner - Alperin stayed a strong-willed woman throughout her life. Like her sons Moe and Mulek Radzyner other female Radzyner-cousins, she made her way during the war from the Lodz Ghetto to Auschwitz Birkenau, Stuthoff and Driesen near Dresden. Her daughter in law Hinda Radzyner – Mincberg died in the last days of the war in Dresden, but Itta and others survived. After liberation by the Soviets, she eventually moved to Vienna, Austria, where she lived with her son Michael Mulek Radzyner until her death.

1.1. Moe Moishe Nusen Radzyner, born on October 14, 1903, in Lodz. Moe had succeeded his father as a partner in M.N. Radzyner, A. Prywer & Co., a metal manufacturing company in Lodz. Moe, his wife Hinda Mincberg and their two sons Chaim and Niutek were forced to move to Ghetto Lodz. From there they were sent on transport to several concentration camps, Auschwitz, Stutthof, Dresden based camp Flossenbürg and Theresienstadt. Hinda Mincberg died in Theresienstadt, just before the liberation. Moe and Chaim were liberated in Theresienstadt together with Moe's mother, Itta Berger.

1.2. Michael Mulek Radzyner, born September 9, 1909, in Lodz. He was forced to move to Ghetto Lodz. In the ghetto, he saved the life of his nephew, Harry Radzyner, who had become ill with scarlet fever. He managed to leave the ghetto under danger for his life and bring back the required medicine which saved Harry. From Ghetto Lodz, Mulek was put on a transport to concentration camp Friedland.

2. Niutek Radzyner, born January 27, 1925, in Lodz. He was active in the underground communist movement in the ghetto of Lodz and leader of its youth-section. Together with his family, he was sent to several concentration camps, Auschwitz, Stutthof and Dresden based camp Flossenbürg. Niutek managed to escape on the death march from Dresden to Theresienstadt and went into hiding in Dresden. After the war, Niutek returned to Poland and became the youngest member of the Polish Parliament "The Sejm" under a new identity that did not disclose that he was Jewish. By the late '40s, under the Stalin anti-Semitic campaign, he was forced to resign. He got married to Tamar Fajwlowicz, and together they moved to Vienna, Austria in 1959, where his father Moe lived.

2.1. Tamar Fajwlowicz, born March 31, 1927, in Lodz. Tamar was active in the underground communist youth movement of the ghetto of Lodz. She was sent to Auschwitz, Stutthof, Dresden-based subcamp of Flossenbürg and was liberated in Czechoslovakia. She went back to Poland, where she joined her communist comrades. She married Niutek Radzyner and became a journalist. In 1959 she and Niutek emigrated to Austria, Vienna. In Vienna, she took care of her two daughters and became a writer of poems and chansons.

3. Chaim (Harry) Radzyner, born July 28, 1932, in Lodz. He lived with his family in Lodz. His father was a partner in M.N. Radzyner, A. Prywer & Co., a metal manufacturing company in Lodz. Chaim and his family were sent to several concentration camps, Auschwitz, Stutthof, a Dresden based subcamp of Flossenbürg and Theresienstadt, where his mother died just before the liberation. Chaim was liberated in Theresienstadt together with his father Moe and his grandmother, Itta Berger.
4. Maylech Elimelech Radzyner, born December 13, 1894, in Lodz. He was in the metal business. He and his family were forced to move to the ghetto. They remained there till its liquidation at the end of August 1944. The Nazis deported the whole family to Auschwitz and separated the women from the men. His wife Jutka (Ita) Szaulewicz and daughter Rywka were murdered immediately. His daughter Adela was transferred to Dresden, where she died shortly before the liberation of Dresden. Maylech and his two sons Kuba and Chaskiel were first transported to Auschwitz, then to Gross-Rosen and Friedland concentration camp. They worked as locksmiths. The Soviets liberated them on May 8, 1945.
- 4.1. Chaskiel Yehezkiel Radzyner, born December 20, 1918, in Lodz. He and his family were forced to move to the ghetto. They remained there till its liquidation at the end of August 1944. The Nazis deported the whole family to Auschwitz and separated the women from the men. His mother Jutka and sister Rywka were murdered immediately. His sister Adela was transferred to Dresden, where she died shortly before the liberation of Dresden. Together with his father and brother, Chaskiel was first transported to Auschwitz, then to Gross-Rosen and Friedland concentration camp. He worked as a locksmith together with his father and brother. The Soviets liberated them on May 8, 1945. After the liberation Chaskiel was sent to a displaced person camp and later moved to Salzburg, Austria. Chaskiel married Lili Caroly another Shoah survivor and the two emigrated to the USA, where Chaskiel became a successful businessman. Their son Mark Elimelech Radzyner is married to Esther and they have three children Donnie, Rena and Bennie.
5. Jakob Ya'akov David Kuba Radzyner, born March 17, 1917, in Lodz. He and his family were forced to move to the ghetto. They remained there till its liquidation at the end of August 1944. The Nazis deported the whole family to Auschwitz and separated the women from the men. His mother Jutka and sister Rywka were murdered immediately. His sister Adela was transferred to Dresden, where she died shortly before the liberation of Dresden. Together with his father and brother, Kuba was first transported to Auschwitz, then to Gross-Rosen and Friedland concentration camp. They worked as locksmiths. The Soviets liberated them on May 8, 1945. After the liberation Kuba went back to Lodz together with his father to search for his family. Sadly no one had survived. Kuba met his wife Cyla (Lala) Tusk in Lodz. Eventually they settled in Salzburg, Austria, where Kuba became a business-man. The couple had two children Mark and Alexander Radzyner and two grandchildren Raphael and Natalie Radzyner. Raphael lives in Zurich with his wife and two children Leya and Ben. Natalie emigrated from Switzerland to Israel and lives in Tel Aviv.
- 5.1. Lala Cyla Tusk, born January 12, 1922, in Lodz. Lala, her mother, her sisters and her little brother Abraham Avremele Tusk, were all in the Ghetto Lodz. Her father Meir Tusk had died before the war. In the Ghetto Lala worked in a factory that was producing fake flowers. Avremele died of starvation in the ghetto. When Lala's mother, Malka Tusk-Teich, was deported from the Ghetto to her death, Lala would not leave her side. She was rescued by a cousin who separated her by force from her mother and prevented that she would be transported to her death. Later, Lala and her sisters Eta and Mila, who were twins, were deported to Auschwitz, where Mila died. Lala together with her sister Eta eventually ended up in Bergen-Belsen where they were liberated by the British. After the war, Lala and Eta participated in a program of the Swedish government that allowed young women to work as au pairs in Swedish families for a while. Lala was assigned to a family in Malmö. On her return to Lodz she met Jakob "Kuba" Radzyner. The couple married in Salzburg in 1950 where Kuba became a business man. Lala worked periodically as a paralegal in Paris, assisting holocaust survivors in legal matters. The couple had two children Mark and Alexander Radzyner and two grand-children Raphael and Natalie Radzyner.

6. Adelja (Ella) Radzyner, born on October 26, 1912 in Lodz, was the daughter of David Dov Radzyner and his wife Rachela. David Dov died before the war. In 1940 the family was moved into the Ghetto, where one of her sisters died of illness brought on by the terrible conditions. In 1944 Ella and her mother Rachela and sister Rena and brother Chayim were moved to Auschwitz, then Stutthof, Dresden. After the firebombing of Dresden in February 1945, the group of Jews she was in, were forced to march to Pirna near Dresden and from there to Theresienstadt. There she and her sister Rena were liberated by the Soviets. Ella initially moved to the United States and then to Israel where she lived until her death with her sister Rena and Rena's husband Dr. Benno Winer in Ramat Gan, Tel Aviv.

6.1. Rena Radzyner, born December 8, 1925 in Lodz was the daughter of David Dov Radzyner and his wife Rachela. David Dov died before the war. In 1940 the family was moved into the Ghetto, where one of her sisters died of illness brought on by the terrible conditions. In 1944 Rena and her mother and sister Ella and brother Chayim were moved to Auschwitz, then Stutthof, Dresden. After the firebombing of Dresden in February 1945 the group of Jews she was in were forced to march to Pirna near Dresden and from there to Theresienstadt. Chayim is killed, apparently shot by a German officer. Rena and her sister Ella were liberated by the Soviets and Rena worked in the field hospital for the other survivors as a nurse. In August 1945, Rena came to the Displaced Persons camp New Palestine near Salzburg, Austria. She initially emigrated to the United States, met her later husband, the physician Dr Benno Winer. After their wedding they settled in the Ramat-Gan-neighbourhood of Tel Aviv.

7. Netanel Nesanel (Sanne)Radzyner, born June 29, 1923 in Lodz. He and his family were forced to move to the ghetto. They remained there till its liquidation at the end of August 1944. Sanne was put on a transport to Auschwitz. He survived and after the war settled in Salzburg, Austria. In 1953 he moved to Israel, where he married Rachel Weiss and had three daughters Bella, Elisheva and Pnina.

Certificates will be issued for the following **Ejlenberg** family members, all survivors of the Lodz Ghetto:

1. Symcha Binem Eilenberg and Nacha Rozenywaig
2. Adek Eilenberg and Henia Feldmoyez.
3. Pinek Ejlenberg and Tola Raszewski
4. Jacob Eilenberg and Basha Greenbaum
5. David Eilenberg and Halla Kowalski
6. Pola Raszewski and Henri Lefkowitz
7. Mira Eilenberg
8. Ewa Eilenberg

The Polish family history of the Ejlenberg's goes back in a straight line to Rabi Josef Ejlinberg, who was massacred in 1648 by Chmielnicky.

The Ejlenbergs who survived, have a common ancestor Abram Yacob Ejlenberg, who lived and was buried in Łódź in 1917. We know that four of his children perished in ghetto Łódź in 1942, below are the survivors and their short biographies.

1. Symcha Binem Eilenberg and Nacha Rozenywaig. Symcha (later called Sam) was the oldest son of Abram Yacob Ejlenberg and married Nacha Rozenywaig in December of 1939 in Łódź. By April 30 of 1940, the Nazi's forced them into the ghetto. They remained for four years until the liquidation of the ghetto and suffered greatly. Enduring hunger and watching family members and others die of starvation, typhus, beatings, be taken

away to Chelmno and other locations, etc. They were among the last 500 people to leave, not counting those that were left to clean up. In July 1944 they buried Sam's father (Dawid Lajzer), in the Łódź Ghetto's Jewish Cemetery, he was able to have an actual grave. Sam and Nora were evicted from the ghetto on August 30, 1944, during the final liquidation period, even later than Chaim Rumkowski.

Sam and Nora were part of a group of 500 led by Hans Biebow, chief of the German Nazi administration of the Łódź ghetto, forced to make munitions. Upon liquidation of the Łódź ghetto, the group of 500 was transported to Auschwitz for one or two nights and then sent to Stutthof concentration camp. They suffered for about three months until the German transported them again to a munition factory in Dresden, Germany. They remained there making bullets until the night of the bombing of Dresden, including their building, on February 14, 1945. From there, they were marched in the bitter cold with only a single layer of clothes, to a transit camp, and then back to Dresden. Sometime in between mid-February and the end of the war, Sam escaped briefly from a death march headed for Theresienstadt. When the war ended, he went looking for Nora in Łódź, but eventually found her very sick in Theresienstadt. Nora was hospitalized, and later they were sent to Landsberg am Lech Displaced Persons Camp. Their first daughter, Sara, was born there in 1946.

In 1948, they were relocated to Youngstown, Ohio, USA. Sam was originally placed for work in a steel mill but quickly became involved in wholesale and merchandising. Eventually, he started his paper and candy company and had a successful business career. Sam and Nora had a second daughter, Leah, in 1951. They named their daughters after their paternal and maternal grandmothers who perished in the 1940s.

2. Adek Eilenberg and Henia Feldmoyez. Adek, was born in Łódź, from the second marriage of Dawid Lajzer. After Adek's half-brother Symcha was born, his mother died, and Dawid married his wife's sister Sara. Adek's house was opposite the Poznanski's house, which was one of the richest people in Poland and worked in the textile shop. Adek fled to Russia and arrived in Siberia where he spent three years in a prison in Leningrad. When the war ended, he returned home to look for his family and met Henia (Hana) Feldmoyez. He married in 1950 and moved to Wrocław, immigrated to Israel on board the Galila ship, and arrived in Atlit at a special camp for immigrants. They had two children, born in Israel, Dina and Irith.

The second son of Abram Yacob Ejlenberg, was Icek Gerson Ejlenberg, who married Fajga Lajzerowics. They had three sons: Pinchas, Jacob and Dawid.

3. Pinek Ejlenberg and Tola Raszewski. Pinek got a cheider (Jewish studies) education. He was very well versed in biblical expressions and knew the Yiddish language very well. He considered himself to be a "merchant" and this is how he presented himself all his life. He was a traditional Jew and maintained this religious guidance all his life. The family had a sock knitting factory.

In the ghetto he changed his profession to demolishing buildings, probably there was a much greater demand for this kind of work. He worked for the "Abbruchstelle", a bureau that was tasked to demolish buildings in and outside the ghetto. Workers recruited to the "Demolition bureau", were mostly volunteers, who earned a good livelihood through hard, physical labor.

The family appointed Pinek as the leader, who had to provide guidance for important decisions. Key decisions included how to distribute the scarce food supplies. There were no fights over potatoes.

Tola was born in Brzeziny. Her family history goes back to 1789. She was the youngest of 8 siblings. Her father was one of three textile tycoons, exporting already to the Netherlands before the war. Tola was visiting her brother-in-law Moritz Krell in Łódź, who was beaten by the Germans after the invasion. When the ghetto was established, Tola could not return to her family and stayed with her sister Fella. In 1942 the ghetto Brzeziny was liquidated and the family was forced to relocate to ghetto Łódź. In total 16 Raszewski family members, were incarcerated. In September 1942 the Germans murdered 12 family members. Tola and her sister survived this round.

Father Icek died of starvation in the ghetto on September 5th, 1942, His wife Fajga was murdered in Chelmno in the same month. Tola lost 14 family members in one month.

Exactly one year after their father's death, on September 5th 1943, Pinek married Tola Raszewski and his brother Jacob married Basza Grünbaum. The ceremony was conducted by Chaim Rumkovsky.

4. Jacob Eilenberg and Basha Greenbaum. Pinek's, middle brother was Jacob. Jacob worked in the Wool-wood factory in Marysin (Holzwolle), in the northeastern part of the ghetto. Basza-Laja Eilenberg, born Grünbaum was born in April 6, 1922 in Łódź (Poland) and married Jacob Mordka Eilenberg on September 5, 1943.

5. David Eilenberg and Halla Kowalski. Dawid, the youngest brother was the Fixer of the family, and worked for the food distribution department. He had a license to work outside the ghetto and used this privilege to smuggle food into the ghetto. Dawid would hide potatoes in his pants and would use other tricks. He befriended Halla, a girl also working in the food distribution, and so created another food channel. He later married Halla in Landsberg DP.

Eviction Ghetto August 27th 1944

On this date, Pinek and Tola, Jacob, Basia and Dawid (the 5 Eilenbergs), plus Pola Ikka-Raszewski (Tola's sister) were evicted from their home and forced to leave the ghetto and from Radegast station by cattle train, were transported to Auschwitz.

The three brothers, "the three Musketeers," were a formidable force, and built a strong alliance between them, which would last for a life time. Inseparable friends for eternity, who lived by the motto "all for one, one for all." From Auschwitz the brothers stayed together and worked as carpenters in Liberose, Sachsenhausen and Mauthausen. In Liberose they were liberated and continued to Landsberg DP for recovery. In Landsberg Dawid, met his love from ghetto Łódź Halla, got married and stayed until 1947.

The three girls Tola, Pola and Basia also stayed together, supporting each other during a barbarian period when they were incarcerated in Mauthausen, Gross Rosen, Auschwitz II-Birkenau and Breslau-Hundsfeld. They were liberated in Bergen-Belsen (Germany: Concentration Camp) by British Armed Forces. The Swedish Red Cross transported them to Malmö, Sweden for recovery in 1945.

In Sweden:

- Basia reunited with her husband Jacob Mordka and established a flourishing business and a family. They had two children Ian and Elisabeth. Around 1993 the three musketeers reunited with their family in Netanya Israel and after enjoying many good quality years were buried in the Veteran Cemetery in Netanya.
- Tola, recovered and decided to relocate to Amsterdam and reunited with her husband Pinchas. They had two children Mark and Felien. Around 1993 the three musketeers reunited with their family in Netanya Israel and after enjoying many good quality years were buried in the Veteran Cemetery in Netanya.
- Dawid and Hala, arrived in Malmö in 1947 and established a flourishing business and a family. They are both buried in the Jewish Cemetery in Malmö.

6. Pola Raszewski and Henri Lefkovitz. Pola, got married to Henryk Lefkoviez. Both had lost a child and a partner in the war and wanted to start a new life. They got two children in Sweden, Rischard and Marlene. When they got approval to emigrate to the US, their son Rischard was not allowed to travel with them, as he had Down syndrome. He spent his life in a Swedish institution. The entire family drama is documented by Swedish Television.

7. Mira and Ewa Eilenberg. Aron Yosef, the third son of Abram Yacov, was born in Łódź and had four children: three daughters Ewa, Mira, Sura, and a boy named Wolf.

- Ewa, was in Ghetto Łódź and sent on a truck to Auschwitz. During the transport she jumped off the truck. A Swedish soldier, Werner Thomasson found her. They fell in love and got married in Helsingborg, Sweden. After Ewa passed away, her wish to be buried on the Jewish Cemetery in Malmö was implemented.

- Mira married Shlomo Ekman, and in 1942 the couple fled from Ghetto Łódź to Leninabad in Tajikistan, part of Russia in those days. In 1943 their son Marek was born, but his father Shlomo disappeared when joining the Partisans, and Mira raised Marek alone. After the war, Mira and Marek emigrated to Israel and settled in Yafa.

Mira remarried Yoel Vichenko. What they did not know was that Shlomo had also survived, remarried Luba and had settled in Haifa. They had one daughter named Genia, Marek's half-sister. Around 1959, Marek's birth father Shlomo was in Yafo buying a Polish newspaper. He coincidentally met someone who told him that Mira was alive and living in Yafo. They re-established contact and Marek was in a good relationship with his biological father until he passed away. Marek married Rachel. She was born in Egypt and made Aliyah in 1948. They eventually settled in Eilat.

Benjamin Cygler , My father, a special hero

Thanks to my father, my family did not perish in the ghetto Lodz and were not sent to German concentration camps. The family consisted of his parents, Natalia and Moric Cygler and his sisters Hanka and Rena. Rena was married to Julek Cygielman, and they had a daughter Stefa aged 4. The family was successful industrialists in the textile industry and trade. When the German tanks rolled into Poland on September 1, 1939, my father realized he had to act quickly. He owned a convertible Tatra. With his flashy car, daring acts and due to business connections of his father, he was able to save his family. They first went to Warsaw, then to Radom, Pinsk, Lwow, Dabrowice, ending up in Bialystok, Russia where a cousin lived. But the danger was not over yet, the whole family was sent on transport by the NKVD in cattle trucks to a labor camp Oshta, near Leningrad. The family stayed in the labor camp from June 1940 to July 1941.

During my family's internment, the Ribbentrop-Molotov Treaty was observed, and so, amazingly, postal communication between the Soviet Union and German-occupied Poland was maintained. While at the camp, the family received news from my grandmother's sisters, Kazia and Regina from Lodz. The family still possess this postcard written in Polish by Regina from the Lodz Ghetto.

In July 1941 they were informed that the Soviet Union was now at war with Germany and that they would be released. The NKVD officer, whose goodwill my father had gained previously, told them they should get as far away as possible. The family started on their train journey from Bialystok to Uzbekistan; hunger became a significant factor.

The family remained in Bukhara until the summer of 1942. My grandparents, my father, and his younger sister Hanka made their way to Samarkand. They remained there until the end of the war when my father met and married my mother, Inka. As soon as they were allowed to, my parents left the Soviet Union and made their way to Lodz. They realized there was nothing left of their old lives or family there, so they decided to emigrate to France.

My father was fluent in French as he had studied in Belgium. He had family in Paris because the brother of his grandfather, Abram and two sisters Cesia and Fela, had settled there before the war.

In 1950 my father opened a textile factory in Montreuil. On July 25, 1950, I was born in Neuilly Sur Seine. In September 1973 I married Mark Radzyner, whom I had met in Salzburg in 1969. We have two children, born in Zurich, Raphaël, (1977) and Natalie, (1981). Raphaël lives in Zurich with his wife Aleksandra and two children, Leya (2011) and Ben (2013). Natalie settled in Israel in 2013 and became an Israeli citizen. (written by Sylvia Cygler Radzyner, daughter)

A special survivor story who left Lodz in time, Godel Raszewski:

In 1939, before the Nazi's invaded Poland, Godel proposed to the entire family to flee together to the Soviet Union. A logical thought, as the family had business connections from exporting to Russia for many years. However, the family stayed behind and only Godel, escaped with his brother in law. He managed to hide in a "sovchoz", a state-owned farm, not far from Saratov. There he met his wife Hella, who had a daughter from a previous marriage: Fanny.

Later they all fled to Belarus (White Russia) to a town called Vitesbk. Their son Yossi was born in 1945. In 1948 Avi was born in Amsterdam. After a stay of 4,5 years in Holland, Godel and family decided to emigrate to Israel in 1951. Godel established a very successful garment manufacturing company.

